

A Hitchhiker's Guide to Intellectual Property and Licensing

a Sandia Perspective

by

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What is Intellectual Property Management and Licensing?

- Technological innovation and know-how are "owned", have value, and can be managed to generate tangible and intangible benefits to the corporation.
- Rights of use can be conveyed to others
 - make, sell, use
 - exclusive, limited exclusive, non-exclusive
 - (field of use, geographic, time, etc.)

Sandia's Management of Intellectual Property

- Adhere to the contractual commitments to the U.S. Department of Energy to manage, protect, and license intellectual property
- Protect intellectual properties that enhance Sandia's technology infrastructure
- Sandia can request to DOE that the laboratory take title to properties that have commercial potential (M&O Class Waiver)
- Patent-protect potentially licensable subject inventions
- Use Sandia intellectual property to assist privatesector collaborators

Objectives for Management of Sandia's Intellectual Property

- Use IP for the benefit of the DOE and other federal agencies
- Enhance the technology infrastructure of the Labs
- Enhance the technological and economic competitiveness of the U.S. and its industrial base
- Contribute to local, regional, and state economic development
- Improve quality of life through new technology-based products and services



Patents vs Copyrights

- A patent is a document issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), for example, that grants a monopoly for a limited period of time on the use and development of an invention(an idea) which the PTO finds to qualify for patent protection
- An arrangement is made with a licensee whereby the licensee is authorized to commercially exploit the invention in exchange for paying the patent owner royalties for each invention sold



- A copyright is an original, creative, expression of an idea or facts fixed in a tangible medium
- A copyright gives the owner the right to keep others from using the work without the owner's permission
- An arrangement is made with a licensee whereby the licensee is authorized to commercially exploit the work or new works in exchange for paying the copyright owner royalties for products sold

Patents vs Copyrights (Cont'd)

- Patents provide "strong protection" but are good for only 20 years and the idea is disclosed to the public when the patent issues
- Copyrights provide "weaker protection" since the work can be reversed engineered, are in force for 75 years, but the work does not have to be made publicly available

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What Kinds of Licenses Are Available?

- Government
- Research; usually for a university, non-commercial
- Test and Evaluation; short and finite duration
- Shrink Wrap; usually for internal use only, one time fee, domestic, 2 pages
- Full blown commercial
- Agreement to license; common in NFEs, CRADAs



Components of a License

- Definitions
- Grants (distribution channels)
- Parties duties
- License fees and royalties
- Nondisclosure
- Duration and termination
- Warranty, liability, and indemnification
- Government rights and sponsorship
- Export control



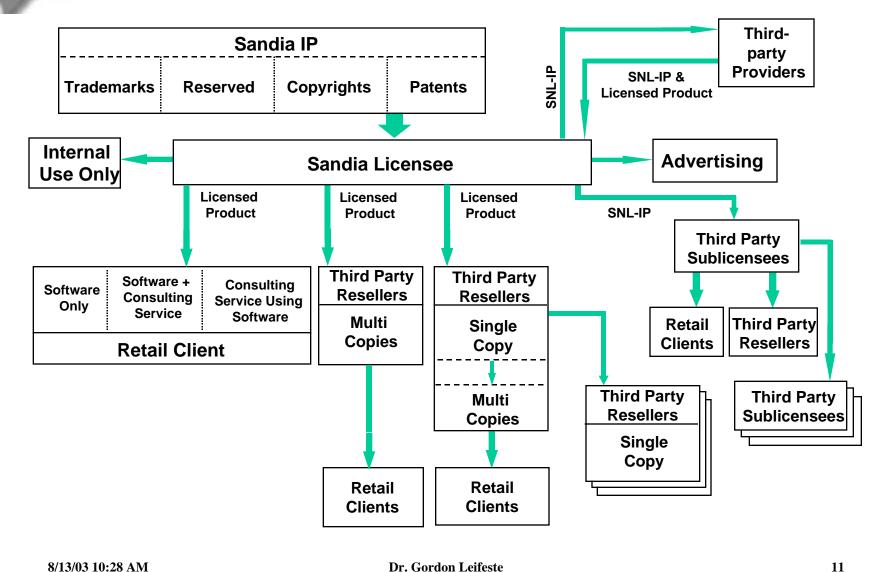


Definition: Licensed Product

- Sandia's technology is threaded through this product
- "Licensed Product" shall mean any system which is included or derived from Sandia Software, or is produced by a process which is, or which is produced by a process that operates under any claim of Sandia Patent Rights.

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IP Distribution Channels





Major Flow Down Provisions

- Resulting design and development using Sandia Patent Rights and Sandia Software will be performed in the United States and that the resulting products will be substantially manufactured in the United States
- Export control
- Warranty, liability, and indemnification



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Warranty, Liability, and Indemnification (Cont'd)

- This language is negotiable only with the DOE
- The language is required by our contract with the DOE

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